POLITICAL RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

From the N. Y. Times. The broad assertion of citizenship and its attendant franchises which was made in behalf of the negroes by the recent amend-ments to the Constitution is simply a basis for practical legislation, by means of which those franchises can be realized. Constitutional provisions cannot enforce themselves in the absence of statutory provisions, and courts cannot assume jurisdiction or deal with infractions of them except under affirmative law. The declarations that slavery shall not exist within the United States, that all persons born under Federal jurisdiction are citizens, and that no citizen shall be denied the right of voting on account of race, color, or previous condition, necessarily require supplementary legislation to give them vitality and practical effect. Moreover, being new concessions by the States to the Federal Government, Congress had no right, expressed in the Constitution, to legislate with regard to them, and hence the necessity of the clause appended to each of the new amendments, reciting that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appro-

priate legislation." The resistance to the fifteenth amendment, by refusing to register negro voters in Ohio and California, and the spirit of intimidation which has been exhibited in various localities at the South, demonstrate the immediate necessity for action upon the part of Congress. We are glad to see that action has already been had, and that the Judiciary Committee of the House have agreed upon a stringent bill which will soon be brought forward, and we hope passed. It is a substitute to the bill previously introduced, and which was thought to be objectionable. It provides, in substance, that any officer who shall officially deny the right of any citizen to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition, at any election, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeaner, and be punished by imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years, or by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$5000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The bill also declares colored citizens entitled to vote upon precisely the same terms and conditions as whites, and that any person who shall prevent them by force, fraud, or intimidation, or who shall refuse to assess or levy or collect a tax of colored citizens in States where the payment of taxes is a qualification of electors, or shall refuse or neglect to register colored voters, or to receive his vote when legally offered, shall also be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. A penalty of \$500 is also imposed for refusing to assess or register any negro entitled to vote, which shall be paid to any person who shall bring suit therefor; and a similar penalty for refusing to receive the vote of any such voter, to be sued for and recovered by the elector so refused. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the United States Circuit Courts in suits for forfeitures and penalties, and concurrently upon Circuit and District Courts in prosecutions for the punishment of misdemeanors specified in the act.

The bill is very carefully drawn, and is evidently intended to cover every phase of re-sistance to the principle involved in the recent constitutional amendments. When it shall become a law, which we trust will speedily be the case, we shall cease to hear of factional opposition, and partisan preju dice against negro suffrage will speedily die out both North and South.

LETTER-WRITING. From the N. Y. World, When Clio sits down at her desk, in the midst of tinted stationery and ivory-handled pens and alluring ink-jars, and begins epis-tolary communion with remote Polyhymnia, she naturally does not forebode that her unreserved communings shall become the sport of chance, and be published abroad for the perusal of mankind. She is, therefore, less reserved and reticent than she would be if she knew that the universe was to be the recipient of her epistle. Out of the fulness of her heart she writes, and she probably says a good many things which, appropriate enough for the eye of friendship, are apt to embarrass both writer and recipient when they glare upon them from the broad daylight of the printed page. It is not that the sentiments of Clio are in any way objectionable, or that she lets out any dangerous or compromising secrets, but that the private communings of friend with friend, like the household converse of husband with wife or the secret and moonlit colloquy of lover and mistress, are not intended as public outgivings, and they lose their grace and appropriateness when they lose their privacy, as the violet loses its sheen and lustre when it is drawn from the shade in which it blooms to the full blaze of the sunshine. Who would like to see his love-letters printed, and the phrases of endearment with which he wooed the lady of his love made the sport of ribald youth and unromantic middle age; the jibe of hardened bachelors and the derision of elderly maids who had long outlived the peril of such amatory solicitations? To a lover of becoming sensibility such a calamity would bring grief beyond the assuagement of speech or tears. Nothing would be left him except to put dust upon his head and lock up his writing-desk for-ever. And yet the love-letters might be good ones. They might be brimful of fantastic superlatives and odorous of callow adoration. But the world coarsely translates the impetuous gushings of individual emotion, and it would be likely to laugh at the lover's rhapsodies, and think his allusions to the moon and other heavenly bodies absurd. No one who writes love or other letters can be entirely sure that they may not some time be brought

writing there would seem to be no other. The letters thus far made public in the McFarland trial deserve to rank as epistolary

forth and read by rude attorneys in open

court, or printed by merciless editors and

commented on by unsympathizing readers far and wide. Nobody is exempt from the danger of a lawsuit, and nobody's letter is free from the

liability of some time being put in evidence. This being the case, it behooves correspon-

dents, even in their most intimate moods, to

bear in mind the possibility that they may be

addressing the human race instead of an in-

dividual, and fashion their letters according-

ly. When the document is finished, if they

are in any doubt as to how it would look in

print, they might experimentally send it to a

newspaper, and, if it stood the test of pub-

licity to their satisfaction, forward it to its

destination; if not, suppress it. This pre-

rably safe, but except to refrain wholly from

womanly vanity and a great deal of womanly warmth and affection on the part of the writer, they are of absolutely no significance. The writer was very much in love with her correspondent, and seemed to be ardently desirous to promote what she deemed to be her welfare. Whether she judged rightly or wrongly as to the means of increasing her happiness is beside the question. She evidently considered Mrs. McFarland a suffering and an ill-used woman. Mrs. McFarland so considered herself, and it is natural that she should have brought her friends

to her way of thinking. A prudent person would have hesitated before counselling a wife to leave her husband, whatever bitterness and misery may have been involved in the continuance of that relation. But in matters of this sort women are rarely prudent. They take counsel of their prejudices, their passions, their affec-tions. This is as natural to them as breathing; and if their counsels are indiscreet, or if their affectionate zeal leads their friends into error, it is the motive which animates them alone of which we must judge. The severity with which some of the counsel commented upon the letters of Mrs. Calhoun was perhaps to be expected. It is the business of the lawyer to make mountains of molehills, Sergeant Buzfuz discerned a most sinister implication in Mr. Pickwick's innocent order for chops and tomato sauce. But when a respectable journalist takes these senseless animadversions and preaches a sermon upon the ethics of private letter-writing, as the Times did on Thursday, we have a right to look for a certain measure of common sense and fairness. It criticises the style and matter of Mrs. Calhoun's letters

with as much severity as if they had been written for the public and challenged examination and review. It says that they are full of "transcendental rubbish." Why shouldn't they be? Surely a lady may write "rubbish," transcendental or other, to her friend if she chooses without calling down the critical wrath of the *Times*. It says she "gossips" and "makes mischief all round." This is not true; but if it were it would only be an impeachment of the discretion and good taste of the writer. The publication of almost any private letter would embarrass the persons who were alluded to in it, and Mrs. Calhoun's are perhaps no exception to this rule. But the references in them to individuals are none of them unkind or malicious, and, at worst, they betray only that sort of indiscreet enthusiasm in which women are so prone to indulge. To found, as the Times does, a general arraignment of the writer upon grounds of this slender sort is, we grieve to say it, absurd. The letters are appropriate

subjects of comment only as they relate to the case before the court. With their lite-rary style or personal allusions the *Times* has nothing to do. They were not written to be criticised, like a lecture or a poem. If the writer were on trial, the contents of the letters would aid us in forming an estimate of her character. But she is not on trial. Like many other innocent persons, she is accidentally involved in the publicity of a legal

process; and if chivalry had not departed from the bosoms of lawyers and the attic cells of editors they would treat with more gentleness and justice a lady whese only fault appears to have been too earnest a fidelity to a friend who does not seem to have been worthy of her friendship.

THE FARCE OF CONTESTED ELEC-TIONS. From the N. Y. Herald. With all the important public business

pressing on the House of Representatives, that body has been spending two whole days in the partisan work of voting to seats men whom their constituents had elected to remain at home. In vain did the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means object to this interruption of the consideration of the Tariff bill, which has been dragging its slow length in Committee of the Whole for the last fortnight, not counting the time occupied in general discussion. The dominant majority could not resist the demand of party, and the important business of the country had to give way to the petty interests of individuals. First came one of the Louisiana cases, in all of which the theory of the various Republican claimants is that if the negroes had voted, and voted for them, they would have been elected; and then came a Pennsylvania case, where the sitting member, a Democrat, had to give way to his opponent on equally plausible grounds. There are many other cases of like character that are to be called up before the session draws to a close-each of them to occupy time which might easily be applied to better purpose.

There never was a greater farce in legisla-tive bodies than this one of contested elections. No matter what their several merits or demerits be, there is but one conclusion inevitably to be reached, and that is that the seat is to be given to the person who is of the politics of the majority. The unfortu-nate individual who trains with the minority might just as well yield without a struggle. Now and then an unmanageable member will kick over the traces and vote according to his conviction, as the irascible but unstable Bingham did the other day in the Louisiana case; but these eccentricities never affect the general result. And the extraordinary spectacle is presented, whenever one of these judicial questions is submitted to the House of Representatives, of the facts being interpreted in one way by the members of one party, and in the opposite way by members of the other party. What a high estimate of Congressional purity and independence this state of things is calculated to impress on the public mind!

There is but one remedy for this abuse and for the systematic contempt of popular elections which it brings with it, and that is for the House to renounce all interference with the matter. Whoever presents the proper credentials of election should be admitted to his seat, and if any person contests his right to it let him do it before the judicial authorities of the State. If the Governor of a State gives a certificate of election improperly that question should be tested there, not in Washington. The courts are the proper forum for the adjudication of the question, and to them it should be remitted. The present system is nothing but a gross partisan trampling on private and public right. What member will be honest enough to initiate a measure that will put an end to it and restore some little confidence in the finality of popular elections?

Learning to Cook.

A new mania has sprung up among the Edinburgh ladies—not quite a useless one—a fancy to learn to cook. Several of the leading confectioners advertise "cooking taught, and have large kitchens and bakeries fitted up for the purpose. Until recently the classes have only been attended by young ladies who will probably find the use of the practice when they become wives and mothers; but lately the desire to achieve wonders in the culinary department has spread to those who, in all probability, will never see the inside of their own kitchens when they come to curiosities; but, except as exhibiting a little | rule a household, and dainty damsels put off

their silk attire, their rings, and their adornments, and, donning linen dresses and white aprons, become for the nonce amateur cooks. One confectioner goes the length of having blouses prepared for his students exactly similar to the costumes worn by eccentric

Internal Revenue Stamp Cancellers.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph. A communication appeared in the Press a few days ago with reference to the authority of Commissioner Delano to prescribe stamp can-

Section 157, act July 13, 1866, is quoted. That section reads, in part, "that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such method," etc.

Is the language "such method" capable of a construction to mean more than one method? Can the Commissioner prescribe several different methods? He has prescribed "Wheeler's," "Holt's," and "Chamberlain's," and, It is understood, has agreed to approve several other

'cancellers.' Now, as he has approved of three distinct and separate methods, and is about to approve of other methods, which one of all these will he require the "imperative" use of? The latter part of the section referred to reads, "And he is further authorized, in his discretion, to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of proprietary articles, or articles included in schedule C, and upon stamps of a nominal value exceeding twenty-five cents each." If "Wheeler's" is purchased to-day, will not "Holt's" be imperatively required tomorrow? And when "Holt's" is purchased tomorrow, will not "Chamberlain's" be imperaticely required next week? And if there is to be an unenumerated variety prescribed, may not "his discretion" by May 1st prescribe that none of them shall be used; and, like the "Kish book," they all be consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets?"

As stamps upon documents of value, such as deeds, bonds, etc., must be legally cancelled, it becomes a very nice question, What will be the legal form of cancellation, after April 30, upon

such stamps? As the law will only require the use of "such method" upon stamps "of a nominal value exceeding twenty-five cents each" (we refer to schedule B, which is the schedule for documentary stamps), why has not the Commissioner seen fit to exercise "his discretion," and required an "imperative" use of "such method" upon such stamps, so that the public might know exactly what form of cancellation was legally required, and no doubt be cast, hereafter, in any legal tribunal, upon the form of cancellation.

This is very important; and every buyer of realty, purchaser of mortgage, or other title or security, wants to be assured of a certainty in the premises.

Let the Commissioner try his hand at this matter once more, and see if he cannot make a clean thing of it.

The Commissioner says these cancellers "may be used," or else stamps when used must be cancelled by writing the initials of the user and the date when used thereon.

This is alternative, and contrary to law. The new method must be a "substitute for" or an "addition to the method now prescribed by law"-so reads section 157. "Wheeler," "Holt." and "Chamberlain" ought now to go into partnership and issue the most profitable stamp canceller, withdrawing the others; else they will simply cut one another's throats, and that would be cancelling the cancellers.

We think this suggestion of ours a good one. secause the public can afford to pay l one good thing than be obliged to pay for five or six cheap things that are good for nothing. These gentlemen should each now send you a long advertisement.

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